

JOB WORK

Printed with neatness and dispatch at

New York prices.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1874.

WHACK!

McMullin and Terry Fight.

Gov. McMullin and Gen. Terry

fought at Estillville last Tuesday.

Gov. McMullin was speaking and stated

that Gen Terry had said he was

prevented from speaking at Lebanon

by a set of ruffians. The statement

was denied by Gen. Terry. In their

contradictions they came to blows, but

were soon parted. We have the statement

from a party direct from Estill-

ville.

The affair at Lebanon occurred on

Tuesday, one week preceding. Our

information says the Terry men and

McMullin men were about equally di-

vided, but that some parties who were

drinking determined by their disorder

to prevent Terry from replying and

succeeded at it. This affair, we are

reliably informed, had a happy

reaction in Terry's favor, and he will

now carry the county of Russell.

TERRY GAINING GROUND.

The sober, second thought of the

people is apt to be correct. Our in-

tercourse with a large number of

representative men from various por-

tions of the Dist. last week at Abing-

don gave us a fine opportunity to

learn the drift of our approaching

Congressional Election. There is no

sort of doubt that Gov. McMullin is

steadily losing ground and that Gen.

Terry is daily becoming stronger.

Our soberest thinkers see plainly that

it will not do to tear up and destroy

our party in the district. The future

looks so ominous of danger and the

gains of federal power on the heights

at Washington point too plainly at

the heart of our State Government,

for us to put our own hand to its

overthrow. Gen Terry will very cer-

tainly be elected and he ought to be.

The Cumberland Express.

This is the title of a new paper to be

started in a few days by Messrs. J. C.

Payne, late of the Lee county Sentinel,

and Mr. R. A. Ayres, at Estillville,

Va. Of course it will be democratic

in politics, and from the name we pre-

sume it will be devoted to local in-

terests largely, as it should be.

Mr. Payne has had considerable ex-

perience in the newspaper business,

and Mr. Ayres is a young lawyer and

wields a very ready pen. We wish

the Express every possible success,

but we tell our friends that to make

it so, they must go into it with a

view to permanence, and that means labor

and plenty of it.

VA. STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting at Abingdon.

The fifth Annual Convention of

the State Medical Society of Va.,

was held at Abingdon on Tuesday,

Wednesday and Thursday of last

week.

The body was called to order, in

the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock, by

the President, Dr. Tebbutt, of

Princess Anne. About fifty M.

D's., from various portions of the

Commonwealth were present.

Among them the following: Hon.

Fellows, Drs. Robert S. Payne and

Harvey Black. President, Dr.

Alfred G. Tebbutt. Drs. John S.

Apperson, C. H. Baker, W. F.

Barr, Benj. Blackford, E. M.

Campbell, G. T. Cuthorn, J. E.

Chancellor, Wm. P. Christian, F.

D. Cunningham, W. G. Dabney,

L. B. Edwards, R. T. Elliott, W. F.

Figgit, J. R. Godwin, H. M.

Grant, T. D. Kernan, Henry La-

tham, Geo. S. Luck, James E.

Pharr, Robert J. Proston, W. S.

Stockley, Thomas B. Ward, James

L. White, Wm. White, E. N. Wood,

O. B. Jenks, T. L. Painter, Wm. H.

Brantlette and Wm. L. Dunn.

After a very able and able address

by Dr. R. L. Payne, of Lexington,

N. C., the Society adjourned to

meet at the Presbyterian Church

at 7-1-2 P. M., when ex-Gov.

Wyndham Robertson delivered the

address of welcome on the part

of the citizens of Abingdon.

MR. ROBERTSON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Medical Society

of Va.: I have been requested by the

Town authorities of Abingdon, and

also by the Abingdon Academy of

Medicine, to extend to you a

hearty welcome to our little

metropolitan village of the South

West, and to acknowledge the com-

pliment you have paid it, by selecting

it as the seat of your present year's

deliberations. It is the peculiar privi-

lege of the village of the gospel has

the cure of souls, but he deals in

terrors and alarms equally as in hopes and

Bristol News

VOLUME X.

BRISTOL, VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1874.

Whole No. 476 No. 8.

encouragement; to you is committed the cure of our bodily ills, and it is the special and exclusive badge of your profession to deal only in hope and ease, and all that soothe and soothe suffering. Next to the ministering angels, whose voice is ever heard at the bed of pain, even in the remotest of sores, and all that soothe and soothe suffering, is your happy mission to bring hope to the despairing, confidence to the hoping, ease to the suffering, and strength to the feeble. As ministers then, self-dedicated to the relief and comfort of the sick and afflicted of your fellow men, we bid you welcome. You are now come together from long distances and every part of the State, often, no doubt, at much personal inconvenience, to compare opinions and interchange experiences, so that, if happily, any one of you shall, in his practice in a single case or province of your profession, have found a better way to better results than had been previously reached, you may communicate it to the rest, and thus all contribute to extend to all men every where, the benefits of your discoveries. It is a noble mission, and worthy of all praise and support. In this character, then, also of mission, arises in the great cause of humanity in its broader and higher aspects, we again bid you welcome and God speed. But the people of Abingdon have besides, a special cause for warmly greeting you. You come from all parts of Va.; so do we. At the mouth of the noble James River, all the hills of emigration, from every part of it poured in a great stream to cover the mighty plains and valleys of the west and south, we are made up of associations from all those sources. Situated at the extremity of the State, in a stone's throw, almost, of N. C., and Tenn., on the South and west, and not much farther from the North, and having the friendliest relations with all of them, yet do our thoughts and feelings turn ever naturally and most affectionately, to those ancestral springs in the west, from which we derive our lineage. Still to our parent turn—and welcome as brothers with a catholic Virginian that knows no sectional divisions, and who may chance to come among us, for any reason, from any part of our loved ancestral homeland. For this cause, then, we tender you fraternal greetings, and bid you welcome. But I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, from the earnest labors that await you. I trust they will prove able, useful, and successful. And may so result, as to link the name of Abingdon with your own, in the grateful memories of men for some time to come. You are here, some new advance in these fields of science, which still lie, vast and unexplored, in the domains of primal night, which shall, in some signal and memorable way, be redounded to the benefit of your kind.

On the part of the Abingdon Academy of Medicine was then delivered the following address of welcome by Dr. E. M. Campbell.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Medical Society of Virginia.—It is my pleasure, as the representative of the Abingdon Academy of Medicine, to cordially welcome you to our town. We regarded it as a compliment paid us last Fall, at Norfolk, when you resolved, unanimously, to hold your next meeting in Abingdon. We thought then, and still think, that the honor conferred was intended for the Southern part of the State, rather than for any village or Society in it. We are glad of your assembling here, and think that much good will result from it.

The Medical Society of our State is comparatively in its infancy, and it aims to elevate the standard of Medical acquirement, and thereby benefit mankind, its transactions should be witnessed as well as heard of by the whole people. Your Society has held meetings in Piedmont, in the Valley, and in Tidewater, and it now adds much pleasure to extend a Virginia welcome to it in the Trans-Allegheny.

We cannot omit for your inspection, as Staunton or Charlottesville can, magnificent institutions, endowed by the State, for the relief of the unfortunate and the advancement of letters, nor the variety of amusements or works of art that can be seen at Richmond, the capital city of this proud Old Commonwealth, nor as Norfolk can, excursions on a bay upon which the navies of the world may ride and be independent of the storm, but we can ask you to look upon a country whose scenery is as beautiful as God ever made, varied by blue mountains with their crests of green, and wooded with their order of limestone, and vivified by an atmosphere distilled in the great laboratory of nature, pure as the crystal fountain that leaps from the rugged mountain side, and more exhilarating than finest or purest wine.

Conscious ourselves that the object and purpose of our association is for the elevation of our profession, and the alleviation of human suffering—conscious also of the fact that, in all ages since the advent of the Saviour of man upon earth, that the world is filled with dogmas and with doubts, as is exemplified in most every great enterprise, in the history of discovery that has been undertaken or achieved—let us press on to the bright goal we propose to reach, despite carpers or quacks, doubters or dogmatists. This can only be done by organization and systematic effort.

There has been an impression on the popular mind that our meetings were held more for the purpose of raising fees, and putting money in the pockets of doctors, and this feeling has been fanned and encouraged by demagogues, quacks, and charlatans, to advance their own selfish purposes. Your meeting, I am sure, will go far to remove this false impression, and in establishing the fact that the real object is to establish a higher order of medical intelligence, and to furnish more efficient aid for the relief of suffering humanity. Your mission is a high one, and I have a confident belief that you will fill the measure of public expectation. All great enterprises must reach the popular heart,

and all advancement, to secure success, must find a lodgment in the popular mind.

I hope that it will not be thought that I am traveling out of the way when I suggest that the time has arrived when steps should be taken by your society to inaugurate a plan to procure legislative enactment for establishing a higher standard of medical education for the benefit of mankind and suffering humanity. We are, in this movement, behind our sister States, and this should not be true of Virginia or Virginians. In my judgment we are behind the wants and requirements of our people. The popular mind views with admiration, and regards with respect, the wonderful improvement and advancement of medical knowledge and skill.

The chemist, by the discovery of chloroform and its kindred anesthetics, placed in the hands of intelligent and skillful physicians, has rendered pain subordinate to the achievements of medical science. And Sims and Barnes, by their wonderful inventions for the treatment of female diseases, have removed from the minds of physicians some of their greatest horrors, and have implanted in the pure heart of woman a confidence that causes her to rely upon and cling to the conscientious and intelligent physician as the ivy clings to the oak. Gentlemen, I am gratified at this reunion; it will engender more kindly feelings between us. As there is a paucity of works of art here for your inspection, it will afford more time for you to consider the subjects before you; and I hope that this meeting will not only be pleasant but profitable, and that your labors will be crowned with the happiest results.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I again give you a cordial greeting and welcome to the part of our Society, (whose unworthy representative I am to-day,) with this personal assurance that no one present is more delighted to see each and all of you than myself.

The Society on Wednesday morning proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. S. C. Gleaves.

Vice-Presidents, Drs. Cunningham, Campbell, James White, Jenks, Ward and Chancellor. Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. L. B. Edwards. Cor. Secretary, Dr. C. Tompkins. Place of meeting Richmond.

On being conducted to the Chair Dr. Gleaves delivered an impressive address which was generally characterized as one of decided eloquence.

Dr. H. M. Grant, M. D., D. D. S., then read an essay on Physiology. It was very elaborate and exhibited great research and abundance in information at once comprehensive and minute. Its length prevents its presentation in these columns now, but it is worthy of appearance in print.

At the evening session the late president, Dr. A. G. Tebbutt, delivered the Annual Address, which was one of great ability and was heard with profound interest. He made touching allusions to the death of the distinguished Dr. Stribbling, who was "entitled to a place among the great men of Virginia," to Dr. Atkinson, "of whom it must be said a prince indeed has fallen," and to Dr. A. R. Preston, one of the late presidents of the Society, "of whom it is glory enough to say that he so cultured and adorned himself with the virtues of life that he had gone out with the angels that so often made their visits through the open portal of this sanctified temple." We note specially his earnest advocacy of the importance of legislative encouragement to the State Board of Health. His protest in the name of the Society against the malpractice of pretenders and charlatans in the profession, triflers with the lives of their fellowmen—whose name is legion, resorting to the press, the mails and using the credulity and ignorance of their victims to vend the dangerous remedies within their reach.

The address was characterized by solidity of argument and its peroration was eloquent.

The committee appointed at the Norfolk meeting to report on the effects of the use of Tobacco asked for the appointment of an essayist on the subject, which was by the committee considered more disgusting and revolting than the use of alcohol, and more detrimental to health.

The thanks of the Society were voted Dr. H. M. Grant for his essay on Physiology which was referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. Dabney read an essay on the development of Connective tissue. This was a very able paper,

and Dr. Wm. C. Dabney was then elected orator for the next annual meeting.

Drs. J. B. McCaw, W. J. Moore, A. G. Tebbutt, W. F. Figgit, L. D. Edwards, H. Latham, J. F. Elliott, W. H. Bramlette, J. M. Estill and J. L. White were appointed delegates to the next annual meeting of the N. C. State Medical Society. Delegate to Miss. Dr. E. M. Campbell; to Ala., Dr. W. F. Barr; to W. Va., Dr. Chancellor, Fauntleroy and McChesney.

Dr. Payne moved that the National Medical Association be requested to ask Congress to repeal the act making medicines and Surgical instruments contraband of war. Referred to Drs. Thos. Ward, Latham and Hunter McGuire for report at the next meeting.

A paper was read by Dr. W. L. Dunn, describing an abnormal obstetrical delivery of great difficulty. Referred to committee on publication.

Dr. Ko. Preston read a paper on Uterine Rupture, which at the request of Dr. Edwards was ordered to be published in the Va. Medical Monthly, the case described being an extraordinary one.

A paper on Cryptogams and one on Typhoid Fever were referred with out being read.

The use of Anesthetics, especially in obstetrics was discussed by Dr. R. L. Payne, Edwards, Chancellor, W. L. Dunn, Dabney, Campbell, Barr, Semple, and Bahnsen.

From the Religious Herald.

Southern Civilization.

It cannot be questioned that the people of the South had a type of civilization, in some respects, peculiar to themselves. It may be well now that it is passing away, or undergoing a radical change, to call to remembrance its distinctive traits. Several causes contributed to give the character which it finally assumed. The old Southern civilization, as it was called, was the result of the early settlers of the Southern Colonies had much influence in fixing the type of their civilization. The cavalier element prevailed largely among them. The New England Colonies were settled by Puritans, and the qualities, intellectual and moral, of that ascetic and earnest race, exerted a moulding influence on the habits of the Southern people. The Cavaliers brought to the South, and impressed on its population, their own good and bad characteristics. Proud, brave, high-spirited and thoroughly loyal to the English Government, they were fond of the ease, devoted to amusement, free from the cares and anxieties of the North, and not careful either to understand its doctrine or practice its precepts, quite impatient of personal restraints, and keen to resent personal affronts.

EFFECT OF SLAVERY.

Slavery had a large influence in imparting form and spirit to the civilization of the South. It was early introduced into the colonies, and became incorporated with their institutions, and greatly affected the habits of society. It rendered labor, at least such as was usually performed by slaves, disreputable; and contributed largely to the leisure and idleness of the higher classes of society, and not a little to the degradation of the lower.

The inhabitants of the South, not being a commercial people, had but little intercourse with foreigners; so that their opinions, tastes, customs, manners, and social life, slightly affected from without were developed from their trans-Atlantic training, their native tendencies, and their peculiar circumstances. Being mostly of English descent, they retained, in an unusual degree, the Conservative spirit and virtues, as well as the sports and dissensions and vices of their ancestors.

The spirit of chivalry, prevalent in Europe at the time of the settlement of the South, was imported into the South, gave law to the higher classes of society, imparted to them its refinement, and entailed on them a love of honor, and a sense of duty. It rendered labor, at least such as was usually performed by slaves, disreputable; and contributed largely to the leisure and idleness of the higher classes of society, and not a little to the degradation of the lower.

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